

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

### ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

Mr. Mason has submitted an amendment to the Cuba bill which at the proper time he will individual. offer as a substitute for the Senate bill, which is to the effect that Congress fully approve the policy in the message of the President respecting the propriety and the ultimate necessity of acquiring the island of Cuba by the United States; that whilst refraining at this time from any committal as to future measures which circumstances, whether affecting the peaceful relations of the two countries or the safety of the United States, may render necessary, it is deemed sufficient at present only to declare that whenever it shall seem fit to Spain to transfer the island, the United States will be prepared to receive it on terms that shall be just and equitable to both countries, and for a fair equivalent: and that because of the position of Cuba in the Gulf of Mexico, and more especially because of its proximity to the coast of the United States, this government can never remain neutral under any European or other policy which should separate Cuba from the dominion of Spain, in favor of any foreign power.

An important movement was made in the House of Representatives on Monday on the subject of a revision of the tariff. The motion of Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, (pending from last Monday,) to suspend the rules to allow him to introduce a bill to provide for the payment of outstanding Treasury notes, authorizing a new loan, and regulating the duties on imports, came up as the first business in order. When the Clerk com-menced reading the bill, objection was made that it was not the one first presented by Mr. Phillips, but the Speaker decided that the mover had a right to modify his bill before any question was taken upon it. The bill having been read, the motion to suspend was not sustained by a two-thirds vote, the count being 122 to 91. The bill proposes specific duties on most of the articles named in the several schedules.

Among the amendments offered to the General Appropriation bill, in the Senate on Tuesday, was one offered by Mr. Hale. repealing the restriction contained in the "English bill" for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which led to an animated debate of considerable length. The principal participants in the discussion were Messrs. Hale, Lane, Smith, Douglas, Green, and Johnson, of Arkansas. The Senate adjourned without coming to a vote on the pending proposition of Mr. Hale.

On Friday night, twenty-one prisoners esca ped from the jail at New Castle, Delaware. Among them were the two O'Neills and Dougherty, who were serving out a term of imprisonment for murder, Robinson, sentenced to death for committing a rape on Jane Norris, and Samuel Turner, his accomplice, who was awaiting his trial on the same charge. The Sheriff summoned a large posse, and after scouring the country around, ceeded in capturing six of them—Robinson and Turner being among the number.

John Goode, jr., esq., Buchanan elector for the 6th Congressional District of Virginia, in 1856, in a recent publication in the Bedford (Va.) Democrat, speaking of the Hon. Paulus Powell, says: "I had hoped that he would take occasion, as one of the Representatives of the Virginia Democracy, to discuss with-out fear, favor or affection, the extraordinary recommendations contained in President Buchanan's last annual message to Congress and to expose the abominable Federal heresies which have lately marked the policy of this Democratic Administration."

A difficulty occurred on board the Memphis and Vicksburg packet, Victoria, between a Dr. Cameron, of Prentiss, Miss., and Ward, connected with the Butler tragedy in Louisville, and the youth whose chastisement led to the collision which resulted in the untimely death of an estimable citizen. Ward drew pistol and fired at Cameron, the shot taking effect in and carrying away a portion of the latter's upper lip and completely demolishing a handsome and highly prized mustache.

The "22d" was celebrated in Washington by a military parade. The Shields Guards came on from Baltimore, and were reviewed by Gen. Shields. The day was also appropriately celebrated at Georgetown College. We have accounts, also, of handsome celebrations in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Richmond, &c., &c.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, have republished the January number of the Edinburg Review. It contains articles on the Spanish Conquest in America, Life Assurance, the Church Rate Question, the Roman Catacombs, the Hudson Bay Territory, Lord Liverpool's administration until 1822, the British Museum, &c. Robt. Bell, agent, King street.

The British Government has abandoned the nomenclature of shillings and pence in their issue of silver coins for the Canadas, and put in circulation pieces of twenty, ten, and five cents, besides copper cents. These coins are something lighter than ours, and will not harmonize with them. The currency is not therefore interchangeable with ours.

Hon. John Minor Botts addressed an immense audience at the Academy of Music, in New York on the 22d instant, upon national politics. His sentiments were enthusiastically responded to by his audience.

The House of Representatives, on the 22d instant, passed the bill from the Senate to incorporate the Washington National Monument Society.

The Ohio river and its tributaries, it will be seen, have been on a "rise." At Cincinnati considerable damage was done by the over-

We have received No. 12, of "Our Musical Friend," containing a number of pieces of Music for the Piano.

European News.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 .- The steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 5th instant (anticipated.)

Baron M. Gerott is among the passengers. The Africa spoke on the 6th the steamer Niagara off Bally-Cotton and the steamer Jura, off Cork. On the 11th she spoke the Europa in lat. 50 deg., long. 25 deg., and on the 15th the steamer Arabia in lat. 46 deg.,

The latest news by telegraph from London LONDON, Feb. 5.—The funds opened yes

than Thursday's quotations. Nearly all other classes of securities also show a decline. The Daily News argues from the remarks of the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the position of foreign affairs is most critical. Our ministers are unable to furnish authoritative explanations respecting the most gentle admonitions. Indeed, it was date; you must take him; you cannot do withthe intentions of the French Emperor, and it is felt more clearly than ever, that the preservation of peace depends on the will of one

The Times' city article says that the conviction is, that war is intended to be provoked. The discussion in Parliament has had a very discouraging effect, which is greatly aggravated by the announcement of the attempt

of Sardinia to make a loan. The Times says:-The torch of war but once lighted, no one can tell when it will be quenched. To England there seems but one duty. That of saying energetically that without war or any other disturbance of the gen-

eral peace of Europe, Italy shall be free! Advices by telegraph states that fighting had commenced in Montenegro and the Russians have been repulsed in an attempt to take the town of Yheludjik, on the Circassian

New York, Feb. 22 .- The London correspondent of the Commercial, says of the difficulties on the continent, that faith in postponements and palliatives is rapidly becoming extinct, and most people are consequently bracing their minds for a contest. Our naval system is to be thoroughly remodelled and there are rumors of a loan of fifty millions dollars about to be proposed for that purpose. Great activity likewise prevails in all the

military departments.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper says that France is preparing for war there can be no doubt, and the betrothal of King Victor Emanuel to the eldest daughter of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia will inevit-

ably increase the war panic. Private Liverpool letters, of the 5th, say the war feeling is gaining ground. The un-defined position of political affairs, the introduction of further foreign loans, the expectation of large requirements by the home government for the defenses of the country, and the warlike preparations in continental Europe, are calculated to have an important iufluence on financial matters, and sensibly affect the course of trade.

The silence of the Queen's speech upon the war question excites grave remark, and opinions on the subject of peace or war alternate daily. The introduction of the Austria and Sardinian loans, it is believed, in both cases, are for the purpose of rasising the sinews of

### Later from the Pacific Coast

New ORLEANS, Feb. 21.-The steamship Quaker City with California dates of the 5th, arrived here to-day with 300 pasengers from Minatitlan. The steamship J. L. Stephens connected on the Pacific side, and had on freight \$1,400,000 in specie, of which \$1,200-000 was destined for New York. She had also 250 passengers ticketed via the Panama

The mining accounts were favorable. In Oregon the Indians were quiet, but in southern California they had caused much trouble. Gen. Clark was about to proceed thither with 500 men to chastise them. Gold had been discovered on the Isthmus of

Tehuantepec, near Chevala. Gen. Miramon had reached Orizaba en route for Vera Cruz, and great apprehension was felt regarding the result of his expedi-

A bill to legalize the decimal currency has been introduced in the Legislature of Van-

couver's Island. Captain Johnson, a passenger from Fort Belknap, on his way to Washington, was robbed as he stepped from the train at the Pacific Railroad Depot in St. Louis, of about a thousand dollars in money and several hundred dollars worth of Treasury drafts.

## The Paraguay Expedition.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.] MONTEVIDEO, Uraguay, December 9, 1858. -The United States steamer Fulton and Water Witch arrived here on the morning of the 6th, from the United States, via Barbadoes Maranham and Pernambuco, both ships although having a perfectly healthy crew, have been quarantined for twelve days. The Harriet Lane is hourly expected.

There are also now atanchor off the city of

Montevideo, the United States frigate St. Lawrence, sloop Falmouth, brigs Bainbridge and Perry, and store-ship Supply.

A brush with the Paraguayans is confidenty expected, and President Lopez expresses himself as being prepared for us. Nearly all the surrounding States, Buenos Ayres excepted, sympathize with him (Lopez,) and their dislike to the Americans is strongly manifested through the medium of the newspapers, describing the Americans as "the blood-thirsty barbarians of the North." They say that our difficulty with Paraguay is merely an excuse to get a footing in South America. The squadron will proceed up the river immediately on the arrival of the Commodore.

# Tremendous Land Slide.

The Harrisburg Union states that a tremendous land-slide took place on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Mexico, about midnight, on Saturday last, but was, fortungtely, discovered by the watchmen in time to prevent any of the trains from running into it.

The Union says:
"The slide is said to be nearly a quarter of a mile in length, and rocks and slate are piled up to the height of twenty feet, At the time of the slide the rain came down in torrents, and the night being extremely dark, it was a fortunate circumstance that it was discovered in time. The passengers from the West were transferred to the up train and brought to town, where they arrived about eight o'clock. The rails on the north track were torn up a distance of twenty yards and thrown into the river. A new track has been laid around the scene of destruction, so that there will be no interruption to travel on the

Missouri and Mississippi Rivers United. The St. Joseph Journal of the 15th instant thus announces the arrival of the first train of cars through from Hannibal, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad:

"Agreeable to expectation and announcement, both ends of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad were made to meet on Saturday evening last, the 12th inst., and the first train through from the Mississippi, Father of Waters, reached here on Sunday evening, thus uniting by iron bands the two great rivers, and drawing the great West into the mid-ers, and drawing the great West into the mid-on the negro question, inevitably and cer-dle of civilization. St. Joseph is no longer in tainly. I was in hopes that after we had got dog. I do not want to make up a fight of the West; that mystic region is now some- rid of Kansas, the country would have some that kind. where in the latitude of Pike's Peak and the

tucky, on Slidell's thirty million bill for the acquisition of Cuba, has been one of the incidents of the present session of Congress that will be longest remembered. The sharp, practical wisdom, the dry, caustic wit of the speaker, joined "with his apparently shattered constitution, his feeble frame, his entire concentration on his subject, his imperturbable gravity, his evident sincerity, is nervous susceptibility, his eccentric ways. his intense anxiety of expression, his restrained but effective gesticulation, and finally his sitting posture, in which, from weakness, he delivered all but the first fifteen correspondent says:

the Senate in which the attempt to preserve | way. order was abandoned. The fun got to be so universal and uproarious, that it was idle to attempt to stop it.

The speech is too long to reprint in full in

AMERICANIZING CUBA. Two or three very vague notions have been have talked about Americanizing Cuba .-What sort of Americanizing will go on there? I understood the Senator from Louisiana to express sympathy with Cubans, who, he said, were "panting for liberty." Annex Cuba, and men from Georgia, from Alabama, from Kentucky, will go in there; they will say: "The Government has bought it:" and, as against a Cuban, they will consider that it is pre-empted and paid for by them. The truth is, it is hereditary, or it has been taught to them: at any rate, it is in the Anglo-Saxon blood. Our people believe it is no harm to take away from a Spaniard or a Mexican or an Indian anything he has got, and they want; and they do not believe it is homicide or murder to kill him either .-(Laughter.) What will be done by our adventurers when they land there? Not to be nvidious, I will take my own State as an illustration. I will suppose that three Ken-tuckians go down to Cuba; one of them an old fellow, with a parcel of negroes. As Mr. Buchanan is going to buy Cuba by a sort of forced sale, without authority of law, warning off all other bidders, this old fellow would settle upon some Cuban, bunt him out, and take possession. He would then begin to survey and demark for annexation, some other man's plantation. He would elbow him, browbeat him, and frown at him; show him bowie-knives and revolvers; knock him down with his fist, perhaps, and stamp on him a little in a place where he could not be seen, so as to escape the law. A man would be inclined, naturally, under such a process, to give up. There is a sentiment among our people that they have a right to do that thing. They would murder; they would marry; or they would do anything in the world, to get

all that was going. The other two young gentlemen, whom I suppose to go down from Kentucky, are a couple of your fillibusters-elegant men, having nothing to live upon and doing nothing, and nothing to do anything upou .-(Laughter.) They talk about fast horses. about pistol shooting, and about gunning, and they can shoot pistols. One of them will get to be an overseer for a widow, and marry her, and the next year you would find the rest of the family disinherited. (Laughter.) The other, being a remarkably spry and good-looking fellow, will run away with If I can get a private conversation with my little time before the old man would be in a corner of the plantation, and he in full possession and with a good title! That is the way it is to be Americanized, and the way

they will go on when they get there. Why, sir, there is not a Spaniard now to be found in New Orleans; and I have been there and perambulated over the whole city. There is not one that I ever saw in St. Louis, and I have been there two or three times .-At St. Augustine and Pensacola there are none. The truth is, the Spanish race get out of the way of our race. They will not remain in Cuba; they have too much instinct for that. You just put out here in one of our forests, or on the plains, at a spring or lick, a lion from the torrid zone, and let a herd of buffalo see him lash his sides with his tail, and roar, and strike down with a blow a horse, and break the back of an elk, and they will have sense enough not to go back there. Put down a tiger, and let him, with his fierce sweep, and his yellow, glaring eyes, pounce in upon a gang of deer, and I venture to say they will not be in that neighborhood, nor within twenty miles of that place, in forty days. Your Cubans know, if they have any sense, how this population have been rooted out. I will give a familiar illustration that you can all understand, and that I want the people in the country to understand. We formerly had about our barns in Kentucky what we called the old-fashioned blue rat, and there are in the country swarms of another description of rats called the Norway rats, who cat up the blue rats. When the travelling gangs of the Norway rats invade a barn, the blue rats scamper for their lives, knowing that they will be eaten up if they do not leave. They are literally Cubans "panting for liberty," and would also be Cubans panting for life under those circumstances. (Laughter.) That will be the effect of it, evidently and plainly. That is the process by which the Americanization

would go on, FILIBUSTERING AND THE PRESIDENCY. Mr. President, in reflecting on the proposition of the Senator from New York to let off the spirit of filibustering, I must say a word or two more to him. He is a man of eminent ability, and genial in feeling. I do not no breach of the league between the States. He is a constitutional man, and if he should be elected there must be some overt act of ion is, that he is such a generous-hearted man that he would rather lean towards the South, by way of showing that he was impartial. But, sir, I do not want him to talk any more about that gang of Austrians and Netherlandmen and Irishmen in the Rocky the filibuster spirit. It reminds me of an and from the agility with which they jumped from prong to prong with nice little fingers, he thought it would be the grandest speculation in creation to train them to cotton picking, and he got some for that purpose. A friend met him afterwards and asked him how he had made out. "First rate," said Senator from New York.

Mr. President, this is a mischievous thing for another reason. It brings up agitation quiet. I have been now, off and on, nearly

Senator Thompson's Speech in the Senate.

The speech of Senator Thompson, of Kenucky, on Slidell's thirty million bill for the views in it; but I know this: the other morning that the President proposes any drop of blood. I would rather see somebody who would be willing to shed the first drop.

[Laughter.] If we get into this war we ing the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. must go through with it at all hazards, at Bigler.) who, it is said, represented the Pre- every expense, and at every loss. Our comsident-and he did not deny it when he was merce, our progress, everything would be called upon by the Senator from New Hamp- loss and ruin to us. shire—gave us his views on the tariff. As cient navy would be utterly unable to cope the Senator from New Hampshire said the with these two Powers. They do not seem President had not been invited to the Demo- inclined to fight us; they do not want to cratic caucus, or from some other cause, he fight us; they are willing to share fairly did not agree with them, and the gentleman with us, as I suppose the talk about fightfrom Pennsylvania, representing the Presi- ing just means this, and no more; men know dent's views on the tariff, went in for a pretty that there is in this country a deep-rooted large incidentalism on iron for Pennsylvania. If his Cuba horse, his Cuba hobby, terday at 4 decline, and closed at § lower minutes of his speech," all made the speech | can tickle the South, and upon the iron quesone remarkable in its way. Of its effect a tion he can hang the old Keystone State to ditionally from our revolutionary war. It him by bars of iron and hooks of steel, he was revived by the last war we had with her. "The Senate was full and the galleries will be very apt to stand in a pretty good po- It is a safe thing in any ignorant crowd to crowded. The entire audience were often sition for demanding a nomination—a posi- curse England, and you will not find anyconvulsed with laughter, and the Vice Presi- | tion where he can say; "Gentlemen, just dent at last grew too weak to rap any but step upon the platform; here is your candi- I suppose it is a popular theme for declamaabout the only occasion I ever witnessed in out him." It looks to me mightily like that I believe that is the prevailing dominant

I know, Mr. President, that it has been mentioned often, laughingly, that there has been a belief that if nothing else, your luck would kill him; that you got everything you our columns, but we select a few extracts which will show its spirit:—Balt. American. ever went for, all you wanted, and that if there was nothing else in his way, he would never survive your luck. [Laughter.]— Well, sir, I have taken a good look at him. He looks firm, pretty substantial, and strong, introduced into this debate. Gentlemen and I tell you the white of your eye is too white, and all the conjuration and witcheraft and incantations of which you may be master, cannot avail. I give it as my opinion-I am somewhat of a doctor, acquainted with hygiene-I give it as my decided opinion that he is good for ten years, and I profoundly ask your pardon for saying so. [Laughter.] I know that he has said that he only wanted to run for one term, but Jackson talked that way, and I suppose Jackson was nearly as firm a man, and probably as pure a man, as Mr. Buchanan. Of Mr. Buchanan personally, I desire to say nothing. He will hold on, unless you wrench it from him; and then if it were in his power he would send it to some lineal, favorite son of his-in polities, I mean, for none he has otherwise .-[Laughter.]

CLAY, RANDOLPH AND DOUGLAS. When I was in politics, and I may say, when I was alive, [laughter.] and old man Clay battled against the Democratic party. lion-hearted as he was, like Richard Cœur de Lion himself, when he went into the Holy Land to rescue it from the custody of the Infidels, Mr. Clay, with a lion's heart, and his battle-axe uplifted, fought to rescue what he believed to be the Constitution and the rights of the country from the Democratic party. that he thought was disloyal and untrue to them; then, sir, I fought and felt like a field Well, sir, as to the Democratic party, I do

not know that I could very well join them,

unless I see a little further into them. I could not be a locofoco anyway, and I understand that the discipline is extremely rigid [Laughter.] They muster their men with great severity, according to regular drill, and if a man does not walk up to the mark, overboard he goes; and the rule is that it is better to have an enemy out of the camp than a friend in the camp cutting capers and cutting shines. John Randolph, of Virginia, said of the Democratic party-but I will not say of them-that all they wanted was men of sense enough to lead, and fools enough to follow, [laughter,] and if any man could not subscribe to these principles, and went into the party as a leader, who had not sense enough to lead, he ought to be turned out. I believe you did cashier one or two. I do not know what the severity of the discipline is. some old Cuban's daughter; he would get in- friend from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) before I leave here. I should like to know if he has not learned something on that subject .-[Laughter.] I wish, just privately and confidentially, to know from him if the discipline is not excessively tight. If I was to go in I do not know upon what sort of probation or trial I should be put. I suppose it would be long enough to make them certain that they had got all the old genuine, gentlemanly Whig principles and feelings out of me, and that I really had the true religion and was converted. Then they might put me in the kitchen of the household of the Locofocos, until they believed I was really a Christian, and showed it evidently. I do not know how I should be treated. I think I shall look a lit-

tle farther before I go in. THE "BLOODY OLD BRUISER" AND HIS DOGS. Mr. President, my strength is failing me, but I must say something more. I utterly condemn this rampant spirit and cry for war. It is a wrong cry; it is a wrong teaching for the country; and I predict that if we get into a calamitous war with France and with England on this account, we shall repent it to the latest day of our lives. Do not pass this unnecessary bill, and insult a neighbor by this proposition, which is every way unadvised and uncalled for. When you get into a war, you will find that fighting John Bull is not talking. When England sent men here in the last war, and burned this Capitol, it was a mere by-play for her. She was upholding all continental Europe then, against the collossal power of Napoleon; and yet she came here just as a by-play, and troubled us as she did. Our people think we whipped England, and you hear them say throughout the country that we whipped Wellington's invincibles; and they believe that we absolutely whipped the veterans who fought the battle of Waterloo, although that battle was not fought until the 18th of June after the 8th of January, when our battle of New Orleans was fought. They are stuffed up in that way, and inflamed with a war

Old John Bull, as I said, is a bloody old bruiser. If the Senator from Georgia was here, I would ask him if he did not see how Spain and Sardinia sent off their quota to the Crimean war, at the request of England, although they had just about as much think his election would be casus forderis; interest in it as I had. England just said to them, "if you do not fight on my side, I will whip you." That is the whole of it. They follow England in that kind of way. John oppression, or rebellion, or dereliction from duty, before you could complain. My opin-will be understood in the country, is like a great unruly mastiff, a bull dog. Old Bull goes prowling about, bunting up fights .-Along in his train follow Casar and Pomyey. Jumper and Jupiter; and though the first two are Romans of high degree, and the last a god, they follow in his train with fear Mountains, making his Pacific Railroad, and trembling. When he nails a dog, they with the idea that that is going to work off leg him, and nip him, and down they get him until he is throttled to death, and there anecdote which I heard, about a countryman is a nation blotted from the map of the earth: of my friend from South Carolina. For the or if after worrying him and crippling him, first time in his life he saw some monkeys; and wounding him, they send him home, it is in pain, to work the balance of his days to pay the expenses of the fight.

Well, sir, I do not know the Senator from Georgia's idea about it; but I take it that in the adjacent American towns. Fraser river words of Scripture: "it is good for us to be making up a fight, there ought to be some sense about it, as there is about anything else. There ought to be some reason for he, "except that it took two overseers to it. Now, sir, the United States comparawatch each monkey." (Laughter.) That tively is a bull-terrier that is as game as ten will be precisely the way you will work the thousand lions, and super-added to his natufilibusters out, according to the plan of the ral pluck, he has the spirit of the seven devils that were out of Mary Magdalen. Do you suppose I would hiss him on that bull, if I

Sir, these men who are so ready to talk

We with our insuffipopular sentiment of dislike, an inveterate feeling of hatred, towards England; I mean with the lower orders. It comes down trabody or any party who does not back you. feeling with the ignorant portion of our population. Whether it is just or unjust I will following order: not pretend to say, but it is an element in the American character; an element like their ignoring the rights of a Mexican or a Spaniard. It is a feeling they have. They hate a red-coat and Mr. Dalias and Lord Napier may have as many suppers and feasts as you please; they may talk about the same language, and reading the same Milton and the same Shakspeare and about a common blood and fraternity and all table. [Laughter.]

THE PRESIDENT AND PLATFORM. Mr. President I have spoken nearly to the extent of my strength and power to-day .-The honorable gentleman, from physical debility, had been compelled to be seated while he spoke.] I will not ask for a continuance to any other day, because I know that the time of the Senate is precious. I can only say in relation to this whole project, that it will reagitate the country with the slavery question; that it is, I think, contrary to the spirit of our institutions to put money in the President's pocket, I suppose to be sent to Madrid, for Mr. Preston to use in an emergency. I think it would be improper, unjust, and ungenerous to our successors, who are to ratify the treaty, to take this advantage of them. I think it is an unfair way of negotiation. I think it would injure Louisiana above all the States in the Union. I think that at this time we ought to compact and bind together and build up and strengthen what we have. We are oung. Let the gristle grow into the bone; let us get our muscles developed. Let us ly decorated. feel strong before we enter into such a contest; let us cultivate the arts of peace, for "Peace hath its victories, no less renowned than war." That would be my policy, and I hope it will be the policy enforced upon the President by Congress. I am going to look for some sensible man for the next Presidency-a sound man. I would rather he had no platform; I do not want to run him in blinds. I confess to you that, in my opinion, my colleague (Mr. Crittenden) would, of all men on the face of the earth, suit me the best. If you will give him : chance, I will risk him upon my personal confidence, without laving down a creed of faith for him to go by. I do not want to stand a man upon a platform, or run him in blinds.

Besides, these platforms are all nonscuse. Let me say to my friend, the Senator from New York, if he should ever get to be Preswhich he got there. The two or three last platform Presidents we have had, when they not stand on the platform when the cars are in motion." [Laughter.] That is the way they manage it. There is always some emergency, or something to justify a departure from it. Well, sir, I shall be forgiven. I have account of Mr. Clay, chiefly, and once I believe, on account of my colleague, to keep him out of a scrape of some sort. I know a good deal about them. In the time I was in politics, and we were dominant, I always knew a long time before the convention came on who would be Governor. It used to be said that you never could know who was Governor until the election was over; but it was all fixed up; all done in advance. I wish the country to get on prosperously and peacefully and gloriously, without any slavery agitation. I want a man of sound heart and sound head, who will administer the governas was said by the immortal Webster, that I trust it will be one and undivisible, now and forever; and that the God who overrules us now, as heretofore, and as I hope for ages to come, will so shape our ends that all will result in good.

Great Rise in the Ohio River. Within the last few days an unusual rise has taken place in the Ohio river far exceeding any which have occurred for several years past. At Parkersburg the railroad to a very considerable extent is about twelve inches under water, which, it was supposed, has endangered if not actually injured much valuable railroad property at that point, and about two hundred tons of freight had been intercepted by the visitation. The rise had also affected the business of the Baltimore and Ohio road, as well as the Parkersburg, and on that road, since Friday last, there have been a number of heavy land slides, which had not, however, intercepted any trains except those of the tonnage department.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.-The water is subsiding, and the damage to the Ohio and Mississippi railroad is trifling. The track was merely overflowed, and the officers report that all will be right to-morrow. The railroads between here and Cincinnati and Chicago were not injured. The trains from both cities arrived here on time to-day.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Feb. 21-9 P. M.-The Ohio river here is slowly rising, though no damage or loss is apprehended. The water is eight inches deep on the railroad track at the depot. The river, it is confidently expected, will begin to subside to-morrow morning. No further damage to the railroad

## From California.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.-The San Francisco day. Capt. Messick has defeated a large party of Indians in Humboldt county, killing twenty. It is reported that fifteen whites ve been massacred on the Colorado by the escort and the Mohaves is confirmed.

Victoria dates to the 22d are received .had risen, and the miners were at work.

The bark Julia Dean, recently captured arrived at Norfolk on Sunday, in charge of Lieut, Braine, of the United States sloop of manded by one Captain Hedland, and bethought anything of the dog? and I know longed, it is said, in Charleston. She had a tie." cargo of rice, dry goods and rum.

The steamer Magnolia, from Florida, has where in the latitude of Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountains. The first through train broughtlegions of gold-seekers from the North and East, who come as the pioneers and advance guard of the thousands yet to follow."

| Application of the latitude of Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountains. The first through train twenty years in Congress; and I trusted that about fighting, very often are the last men to do it. Whenever I see a man out in a muster-field or in a courtyard blustering and an territory west of Arkansas. They were vance guard of the thousands yet to follow." arrived at New Orleans with Col. Rector and

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Celebration of the Twenty-Second. The anniversary of the birth-day of George Washington, was appropriately celebrated in this city. The day was calm, bright and beautiful, and the atmosphere balmy and delightful. The streets were in very good condition for marching, the sun and wind of the previous day having in a great measuredried

The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute, ringing of bells, and martial music. At noon and sunset, salutes were also fired under the direction of Maj. George

THE PROCESSION.

The military and firemen made a very handsome and imposing appearance, and the procession did credit to the occasion. At 10 o'clock the line was formed on Washington street, the right resting on Cameron in the

The battalion composed of the Mount Vernon Guards, Alexandria Riflemen and Stuart Guards, (the latter named in honor of Col. C. E. Stuart, who has taken great interest in them, a company of youths, recently organized, who, considering the short time they have drilled, went through the various that. Very well that is just as nice as manouvres in a very creditable manner) untwo ladies who hate each other like the der the command of Captain Morton Marye Devil, gossipping very pleasantly over a tea of the Riflemen. The Mount Vernon Guards being under command of Lieutenant Wm. H. Smith, and the Stuart Guards under command of Captain Albion N. Hurdle. The clergy, represented by Rev. Dr. Harrison, the Mayor of the city, and President of the Common Council, the Orator of the day,

and Reader of the Farewell address, and members of the Committee of Arrangements.

Relief Fire Company, Marshal S. R. Shinn, drawing one of their engines, which was beautifully decorated, with wreaths, flags, red, white and blue ribbons, &c., &c., and on which were two boys representing Indians, fantastieally decorated, eliciting great admiration. Music.

The Hydraulion Fire Company, Marshal J. S. Douglas, with their new four wheeled Hose Carriage, beautifully and appropriate-

The Procession, under the lead of Col. M. D. Corse, Chief Marshal, assisted by Captain Arthur Herbert, Messrs. H. C. Ward, R. F. Prettyman, P. B. Hooe, and F. W. Ashby, then moved off, taking the following route:-Down Washington street to Duke, down Duke o Water, through Water to Prince, up Prince to Henry, countermarch down Henry to advice as to the best method of Indian war-Patrick, through Patrick to King, down King to Fairfax, through Fairfax to Cameron, and up Cameron to Washington, when it countermarched down to Liberty Hall.

CEREMONIES AT LIBERTY HALL. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the ceremonies, Liberty ident, I want him to recollect that this plat- Hall was nearly filled with ladies, and when form business is all humbug; and when he the procession arrived, the Hall in a few mogets in power to kick down the ladder by ments was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many were unable to gain admittance. soul were a love of justice and a stern adhe-On the back of the stage were the Alexandria rence to everything which duty required. He all around, every where, you could see, "do Musical Association, who had kindly volunteered their services for the occasion. Led by Professor Theodore M. Watchman, they discoursed most delightful strains of patriotic music to the gratification of the large assembeen to four or five conventions myself, on blage. The Marshal having called the assemblage to order, Rev. Dr. Harrison offered up a most effective and eloquent prayer, at the conclusion of which Dr. C. W. Chancellor read extracts from the Farewell Address of Washington, prefacing them with some most eloquent and happy remarks.

After another beautiful piece by the Band, the Marshal introduced to the audience John Marshall, esq., who spoke for about half an hour. The oration reflected credit alike upon the orator and the occasion, and at all times awake." ment with that view. I can say for myself, the speaker was frequently interrupted by applause. Mr. M. said:

> Ladies and Gentlemen: - You will pardon me if I say things only which you have heard before-things familiar to your ears as household words; for you could hardly expect much of originality in speaking the praise of one who has so often, but not too often, been the subject of eulogy; whose life, and actions, and character, have so often been submitted, as the worthiest example in history, not to the American people alone, but to the whole Christian world. And, even now, the heart of the whole Union is responsive to the thrilling eloquence of one who is, perhaps, the greatest orator of America-to whom if you have never listened, of whom you have heard so much-in aid of a holy cause-upon a subject worthy of his genius, the life and character of the great and good man, the anniversary of whose birth we are met to celebrate to-day. And Mr. Everett's cause is worthy of success, for surely the purchase of Mount Vernon is a holy cause.

But, what though nothing that you may hear to-day may be new to you, yet the contemplation of a character without a parallel, cannot be without its good effect. In the lessons which you give your children, if you point out to them only his great actions in the field, his measures as a statesman, and even his exalted patriotism, and omit to inculeate then only, can the record of a man be made a just appreciation of his character, your duty is but half performed.

An apology may be due for what I may say, but the time will never come when there should be an apology for the purpose for which we have met. The constantly recurring celebration of this anniversary, is one of the great bulwarks for the preservation of the liberty and union of these States. Today, especially, there should be no sectionalism; for this day belongs to no seet, to no overland mail of the 28th arrived here yester- party, to no section, but to the Union. The services and sacrifices of the great commander in the war of our Revolution, were as much rendered for Massachusetts as for Georgia or Virginia, and thousands to-day, at the North Mohaves. The fight between Col. Hoffman's and South, at the East and West, will return their thanks to the Almighty, for his great and timely gift to this people; and it is with Much smuggling had been carried on from no spirit of irreverence that I say, in the

While veneration for Washington must ever exist, and his memory be always dear as an alleged slaver off the coast of Africa, to an American, wherever he may live, yet the many associations peculiar to this city and neighborhood, ought to be particularly impressive upon us. Here is the Masonic war Vincennes. The Julia Dean was com- Lodge, where he met, for brotherly love and charity, with his brethren of the "mystic Here the sacred Temple where he knelt in prayer. Almost within sight, is his own beloved Mount Vernon, where he spent to that of the fearless advocate of the the evening of his life, "and where all of him dom of mankind. While Charles the First that could die is laid."

Mount Vernon is a classic spot, so often trod by pilgrim feet; every hill and vale is associated with the name and fame of Washington. Here, after the eventful scenes of by some divines, that this world is governed

his active life, he retired to enjoy the and repose of home; a quiet and hardly earned, and to which he entitled. From here, although tak part in public affairs, he ceased no gard, with anxious solicitude, the inpublic. Here, with all the philosoph ness which distinguished him through he awaited its quiet close, and

"Gave his honors to the world again, His better part to Heaven; and slept in p. If the spirits of the blessed can ever to regard for this earth, surely his pure see

must look down with especial interest an this locality.
With Mount Vernon are connected most cherished recollections of the America people. It is to the worshipper of nations iberty what Mecca is to the Mahomet Mount Gerizim to the Samaritan, or Jorn lem to the Jew. The attachment of Virginia ians is, and ought to be, stronger than the of the inhabitants of any other State for day can never come when Virginians w cease to venerate the name of Washingt or cease to be proud that he was her son

On this anniversary, until the last, v have been accustomed to see the veneral form, and listen to the sage-like counsels the "child of Mount Vernon," the George Washington Parke Custis. He sta like a link connecting us with the tas-Ever bearing in his bosom the precepts bibed from his great connexion, he was the worthy pupil of so pure so good an instru tor. You have often listened to the eloquen of his tongue, and heard the promptings of h generous heart. Enjoying, to the fullest tent, the respect, the confidence, and the la of you all, at a ripe old age he was gathere to his fathers, and, I doubt not, has had a happy re-union in a better land with a

illustrious man whose name he bore I shall enter upon no account of the Washington, as familiar to all of you as to me : nor shall I speak of any particular acof his, except to illustrate some peculiar traof his character. To do either the one the other, would be to depart from my present intention of not inflicting upon you long speech. You may search the pages of history

vain for a parallel to the character of Wash ington. It affords not only the widest field for study and contemplation, but the finest model for the formation of our own. Per feetly methodical, and strictly accurate in all of his transactions, his history, in this particular, affords a most useful lesson to the man of business in every department. No ture has, in general, given accuracy of detail to some minds, comprehensiveness to others In Washington's, the two were most unusually and happily blended. While no subject was too great for the grasp of his intellect, the most minute did not escape its vigilance. He was incapable of idleness, and hence arose the idea, prevalent amongst those who did not understand him, that he was stern and inaccessible. He always had ample time to receive and to impart useful information, but never time to listen to those who had nothing to say. In the clearness of his perception, and the soundness of his judg ment, he displayed the most profound sagacity, even in his youth. When he gave his fare, the opinion of the unskilled Virginian was rejected by the veteran trained in Euro pean tactics; and the consequence was that the army of Braddock met with a disastrons defeat, and with his own life he paid the forfeit of his rashness. When yet young, and possessed of such maiden-like modesty as to covered with confusion when thanked by the Virginia House of Burgesses, he was yet calm and collected in the face of danger, whether effecting a retreat for his troops,

leading them to the charge, Through life, the ruling passions of his steadily pursued the path of duty, unseducby the blandishments of temptation; una; palled by any dangers which might surround him; as a great ship, plowing the seas, presents her figure-head to the waves, fixed immovable, unmindful of the beauty of the calm, regardless of the storm.

While not possessed of extraordinary oratorical abilities, Washington's persuavive powers were of the highest order. His views were impressed upon, and adopted by almost every one with whom he came in co tact. This was owing to two causes: his unerring judgment and practical information. together with the implicit confidence reposed in his integrity by all who knew him. One of his biographers says that, "he seldom spoke, never harangued, and it is not known

that he ever made a set speech, or entered

into a stormy debate. But his attention was

The attachment to him personally was in tense; as great as that of Napoleon's soldiers to himself. In the Conway cabal the se diers prefered being under him, with whan they had suffered defeat, than under Gates who had led them to victory. That of some of his fellow actors on the great stage of the times, like Lafayette's was romantie in character. No better illustration could given than the result of his course in con nexion with the celebrated "Newburg A dresses." These addresses were drawn of with great eloquence; and the officers. though admitted by Washington to have ju tice on their side, upon a conference with position, but unanimously expressed the thanks to the commander-in-chief for the course he had pursued, and their unabated

One might reasonably have supposed that the shafts of envy and malice would no have been aimed at a character so purel disinterested, so free from reproach. was not so. He formed no exception, in the respect, to the universal history of exalteindividuals. Unfortunately, for even the wisest and the best, human nature is more prone to detract than to praise. Posterity alone can hold the scales of justice will an equal hand. When the grave shall have closed alike on friend and foe, then, an up, and even handed justice be meted And where now, in the whole world, is the man who would detract from the honesty integrity, ability, or patriotism of Washin

The wisest of all the acts done by the Con

attachment to himself.

tinental Congress was that of entrusting unsought, the command of its army to the comparatively youthful son of Virginia. stead of to an older soldier who desired the preferment. It was no empty gage they gate when they pledged their "lives, their tunes, and their sacred honor." The juof a cause is not to be measured by cess. The rising of a people against the rulers although it be against oppression. they succeed. And English youth have been taught to regard with holy the career of Washington the rebel now, at this day, his character is little

appreciated in England than in America: though of course his history is not so get rally known. The defenders of the rightmankind will always find sympathizers who ever there is a love of justice and of freedom And in England, even at that day, the were a few whose inherent love of liberty made them wish well to the American cause although it was in resistance to their own government. The reader of history turnwith pleasure from the record of the Tyran can nowhere find a defender, incense burns upon the altar of patriotism to the memory